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of Manhattan, New York. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### Tariff Revision Postponed.

However desirable a businesslike review and adjustment of tariff schedules may be, the President's definite announcement that he will not call an extra session during the next spring is probably the wisest step that could be taken, under existing circumstances. In the face of the powerful opposition which has been displayed by some of the leaders in Congress and has been indicated by others, an attempt to force the issue unduly would almost certainly result in a seriously disturbing agitation. The matter is of great importance, but it is not of sufficient importance to justify the precipitation of an energetic political contest of which the result would inevitably be an undesirable disturbance of trade and trade conditions.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, however, does not say that he has abandoned the idea of consideration of the tariff by Congress. On the contrary, there is much which indicates a recent strengthening of his conviction that good business and sound politics alike demand an adjustment of specific, though as yet unspecified, items in the tariff list. He does not say that he will not call such a session in the autumn of 1905. In fact, there are various signs that he has a very distinct intention of doing just that, unless in the meantime there shall come developments which clearly declare that such a step would be either unwise or unsafe.

Meanwhile the public discussion of the matter will go on. The movement is much too deep seated for any abandonment simply because a certain number of Congressmen are opposed to it. Much has already been accomplished and more will follow during the coming months. More and more of the American people are coming to a perception of the fact that their tariff is primarily an economic, a commercial institution, and only in a subordinate way an affair of politics. It is of course a part of our national fiscal system, but its efficacy in that department depends upon our national economic prosperity.

The argument that the commerce and industry of the country are now in a wholesome condition is too sound for any careless dismissal. Any argument that these are impossible of improvement by an adaptation of tariff schedules to trade conditions of to-day, widely different as they are from the conditions of 1897, when the Dingley tariff was adopted, is the cry of a form of conservatism that would revert to the days of stage coaches and abolish the telegraph and the tele-

the coming days the business sense of the community will assert itself so that if Mr. ROOSEVELT summons Congress to consider the matter of tariff adjustment business forces of the country.

#### The Prospect of Reform in Russia Darkened.

The riotous demonstrations against a continuance of the war which took place on Sunday in St. Petersburg and other urban centres of Russia's population are so obviously likely to discourage the Czar from granting the representative assembly requested by the zemstvos as to warrant the suspicion that they were instigated by the reactionary party.

by delegates from the zemstvos to the they say, not political but social reforms, and they propose to get them by standing army, the rank and file of which is as vet but slightly tainted with disaffection, should find it easy to deal with unarmed mobs; while the refusal of the for the present at least, would have have no large body of popular sentiment behind them. In other words, the zemstvos need not be heeded because they need not be feared. That is the reasoning by which the Grand Ducal coterie will seek to dissuade the Czar from making any change.

It was just such a divorce of constitutionalism from socialism that rendered practicable the coup d'état executed in The Government which was the outcome of the Revolution of 1848 had proved extremely unsatisfactory to workingmen. for the Moderate Liberals, who ultimately controlled the legislative assembly, had denounced the socialistic notions that at first were dominant, had shut up the State workshops, and had substituted a restricted franchise for universal suffrage. The result was a complete alienation of the proletariat from the type of republic which France than possessed. What the Socialists could cult to overestimate. do if deeply interested had been lately Mr. CHADWICK was a biographer and

their outbreak was put down by Gen. CAVAIGNAC only with great difficulty and after an appalling loss of life. The very men who had taken part in that tremendous demonstration moved not a finger in opposition to Louis Napoleon's treasonable scheme. As VICTOR HUGO has recalled in his "History of a Crime," most | lines: of the Paris workmen viewed with sullen indifference the violent subversion of Republican institutions and the imprisonment of Moderate Republicans. That was the secret of the facility with which the Bonapartist usurper and his fellow conspirators carried out their coup d'état. That is also the explanation of the paucity of votes cast in the negative when, soon afterward, universal suffrage was proclaimed and the voters of France were invited to say by a plebiscite whether or no they approved of the

change in the form of government. The gulf which exists to-day in Russia between Moderate Liberals and Socialists is even more unbridgeable than that which made a coup d'état possible in France half a century ago. In France moderate liberalism had behind it not only the highly educated class, but also the peasantry, who were and are firm adherents of the social order which is based upon the principle of individualism. In Russia, on the other hand, the peasants, who constitute the mass of the population, are so steeped in ignorance as to have no definite political views, and they would not, moreover, be opposed instinctively to socialism, for the reason that their mirs, or village communes, have been organized immemorially on the principle of communal property. It follows that undertaken on a great scale in the village communes, would find there a congenial soil, whereas the ideas of Moderate Liberals could look for neither comprehension nor sympathy. No doubt the village communes would like to exercise in the district and provincial zemstvos an influence corresponding in some degree to their numerical importance, but that is about as far as their political aspirations go. The delegates of the zemstvos who

met lately in St. Petersburg and drew up the petition that was presented to peasantry, and, by their moderation, not lose Mr. HILL. would exasperate the urban proletariat. They knew, on the other hand, that if they were to have a chance of gaining the sovereign's ear and securing any concessions at all they must carefully avoid demands of a revolutionary tenor. While, therefore, they expressed the conviction that in order to establish public confidence in the permanence of reforms the zemstvo system of local administration should be crowned by a national assembly, they left to the Czar the choice of the method by which that assembly should be constituted. They insisted, indeed, that all subjects of NICHOLAS II, ought to be equal before the law, but they did not presume to say whether the suffrage should be universal or restricted, and whether members of the national assembly should be chosen directly by the people, like our Representatives, or indirectly by the zemstvos, like our Federal Senators. Neither did they expect that the lawmaking powers of the assembly would from the start be plenary; they would have been content had its functions at the outset been merely consultative, believing that in the transformation of an autocracy it is only the first step that costs.

It will be recalled that while the spokesmen of the zemstvos were connext fall he will have the support of the ferring in St. Petersburg the Russian revolutionists refrained from agitation. Now, however, it is evident that either they have lost patience or have been incited to violent demonstrations by those instruments of reaction whom the French call agents provocateurs.

# A Notable Unitarian Minister.

The Unitarian faith had no abler exponent in America than the Rev. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK, who died in Brooklyn on Sunday at the age of 64, after a ministry in one and the same parish extending Ostensibly, indeed, the demonstrations over a period of forty years. His church were made by students and workmen was a small one, of modest pretenbelonging to the Social Democratic sions and limited activities. Its first Labor party, and the resolutions passed pastor was the Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELat the meetings in St. Petersburg put Low, brother of the poet. Mr. CHADforward a demand for a national assem- | WICK came to it in 1864, fresh from the bly. In the provinces, however, the Harvard Divinity School at Cambridge, real intentions of the Social Democrats ardent, enthusiastic and very radical, are more frankly avowed. Incited by without the oratorical graces which comthe fugitive revolutionists living in mand popular applause, and sometimes Geneva and Paris, they have assumed with a note of defiance in his pulpit utteran attitude of antagonism to the pro- ances which provoked dissent that was gramme of the Moderate Liberals which by no means always silent among the was outlined in the petition submitted more conservative members of his own denomination, who then sometimes presovereign. The Social Democrats want, ferred to call themselves Channing Unitarians. But the written words of JOHN WHITE CHADWICK were more powerful a popular uprising. The result is a than his spoken words. From an early situation well calculated to promote the date his sermons were regularly pubinterests of the reactionists. A huge lished, and the faith of the Unitarianism of the present day, which professes to be based on the Fatherhood of GoD and the brotherhood of Man, is expounded and developed and applied to the active rioters to accept such concessions as, realities and problems of daily life in these sermons with a rare degree of satisfied the zemstvos, will be construed force and discrimination and scholaras a proof that the provincial councils ship and culture and love of truth and deep spiritual insight.

We know it is said that Unitarianism is dving out, and the lack of any great modern growth in the denomination is referred to as evidence of that fact. If so, one reason would appear to be that so many of the orthodox churches now contrive to retain within their own folds those who really entertain the same or substantially the same religious views Paris by Louis Napoleon on Dec. 2, 1851. as in former times characterized the Unitarian body. The spirit of liberal Christianity has unconsciously influenced them all. But however this may be, the good done to the cause of all religion in the community in which he ved by the moral, ethical and spiritual achings of JOHN WHITE CHADWICK has been far in excess of what might reasonably be expected in view of the limitations affecting his work, while the

reached by his writings it would be diffi-

good done in the larger world to those

lives of THEODORE PARKER and WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING are from his pen, and there is the true touch of the poet in much of his verse. Hundreds of readers who hardly know the name of JOHN WHITE CHADWICK as the author have found consolation in these beautiful

" It singeth low in every heart, We hear it each and all-A song of those who answer not. However we may call: They throng the slience of the breast, We see them as of yore-The kind, the brave, the true, the sweet. Who walk with us no more.

" 'Tis hard to take the burden up When these have laid it down; They brightened all the joy of life, They softened every frown: But, oh, 'tis good to think of them When we are troubled sore! Thanks be to Gop that such have been

Although they are no more! More homelike seems the vast unknown Since they have entered there; To follow them were not so hard, Wherever they may fare; They cannot be where God is not, On any sea or shore; Whate'er betides, Thy love abides

Our God, for evermore." It detracts nothing from the merit of his other work to say that this poem wil be remembered and sung as a funeral hymn long after all else in his achievement shall have been utterly forgotten.

### The Deportation of David.

No faith should be pinned to the rumor that the Hon. DAVID BENNETT HILL, following the example of another great and successful statesman, the Hon. the Socialist propaganda, were it ever HENRY WATTERSON, is about to deport himself from the United States for a

Equally false is the tale that Mr. HILL will retire from politics, Jan. 1. The despicable gibe that he was retired on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November is beneath notice.

Self-sacrificing always, Mr. HILL proposed to retire, but this was to put his Democratic enemies or rivals to the test. and the proposal was made under the mistaken impression that it would help elect Judge PARKER.

The voters of the State of New York the Czar were well aware that their pro- have proved by giving a plurality of posals would be unintelligible to the 175,000 to Mr. ROOSEVELT that they can-

As for the New York Democrats, what and where are they without that massive power of reorganization, that impeccable political sense, that talent for doing the right thing, that saintly devotion to principle, that earned popularity, that loyalty to friends, that masterly leadership?

When the day comes for some more reorganization and another batch of Jeffersonian principles St. DAVID of Wolfert's Roost must be on deck. It is not time for him to retire so long as his Jeffersonian demand for Government ownership of the anthracite coal mines remains to be obeyed.

### Mr. Hull's Queer Bill.

The Hon. JOHN A. T. HULL of Iowa, one of the most experienced members of the House of Representatives, is the sponsor for the oddest bill that has been introduced at the present session of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

The purpose of the measure is commendable, for it is designed to provide means for the training of citizens liable to military duty in the use of firearms. The first fifty-one lines of the bill as printed are devoted to setting forth a scheme for the organization of target clubs under Government auspices, and making provision for their support by the Government.

Tacked to this part of the bill, however, are 150 lines of explanation, argument and assertion which might properly belong to a report of a committee on the bill, but have no proper place in the measure itself. Here are a few samples:

" Our permanent military establishment or Regular army must from the nature of circumstances be small, and in the event of a war with one or more of the first class Powers of the world we must depend very largely upon the militia and the volunteers for our fighting forces."

" We believe for practical purposes in battle that the individual behind the rifle is the military unit." " Great Britain, now that she has many rifle ranges established throughout the country, appropriates £10,000 a year for encouragement of rifle practice in England. This is augmented by many private donations, the King giving £1,000, and Mr. W. W. ASTOR, formerly a citizen of the United States. recently donated £10,000 for this purpose."

Approximately 1,350 words of this sort of stuff are in the bill which Congress is asked to enact. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. Mr. HULL is the chairman of this important committee.

The presence of this mass of incongruous matter leads to the suspicion that Mr. HULL did not draft the measure himself or even read it over before he introduced it. When it emerges from the committee room it is likely to be very much shorter. At present it is a glaring example of the pitfalls that beset the way of a genial lawmaker.

Japan has forty-seven postal savings banks, in which, on May 31 last, there was 458,995,645 yen (\$229,497,822), on deposit. Since the war began these deposits have increased by 5,302,504 yen (\$2,651,252), deposited by 543,264 persons. This vast deposit by the general run of Japan's population would seem to explain the ease with which each war loan is subscribed many times over when it is offered for home subscription. Between April, 1903, and September, 1904, the number of depositors increased from 2,934,388 to 4,181,293. This is a practical demonstration of the proverbial Japanese thrift.

The returns of the late election show that in all the eleven States of the old Southern Confederacy there were polled for Mr. PARKER an aggregate of only about 900,000 votes, of which number nearly a half were cast in the three States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. In the State of New York alone Mr. PARKER received 683,872 votes. In the city of New York his poll was almost as great as in all those Southern States, with the three States we have named excepted. His poll in the Union outside of the Solid South was more than 4,000,000 votes. The largest number of votes polled by Mr. PARKER in any State of the Solid South was in Texas, yet twice as many were cast for him even in each of the shown on the memorable day when poet as well as a preacher. The standard States of Ohio and Pennsylvania, in spite

of their great Republican majorities. That OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. is, the Democratic party, so far as concerns the results of the poll, is much stronger numerically at the North than at the South, and if there are in it radical differences of political sentiment at the North they are

BRICKLAYERS AND THEIR EM. PLOYERS.

not less apparent at the South.

# A Prominent Builder of New York on the

"Hollow Block" System. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let me explain the mystery which shows even in the headlines of the reports of the action of the bricklayers of New York city prior to their national convention they call it inter

national) at San Francisco next month.

There is the germ of some kind of trouble in every alliance between an employers association in any trade and the correspondence trade. The mason contractors and their men are no exception. The mason contractors of New York city, have for years had an agreement with the bricklayers to the effect that bollow block work shall be furnished by the mason contractor and set by his own men. The hollow blocks make a large percentage of the mason's work in the of fireproof buildings only. In most mason work contracts there are no hollow blocks. If hollow blocks are let separatel; the mason contractor's business, in fireproof work, is cut into two unequal pieces, and the er part will remain for the mason. Very naturally the mason contractors want to

I remember reading a communication to THE SUN in which the writer made the state-ment that in order to keep up a certain Chinese wall here the local employers were in the habit of raising wages as a consideration the habit of raising wages as a consideration for the support of the men to repel the invader. The Chinese wall agitation is really a fact, in my opinion, and this is a case in point. The bricklayers get another raise—this time from 65 cents to 70 cents—and in return for it they will get into a fight with their fellow bricklayers from outside the Chinese wall. And the outsiders will whip them—easily, but for the support of the employers in the employers' association—but whip them at last.

them -easily, but for the ployers in the employers in the employers' association-but whip them at last.

What troubles will ensue for the employers that troubles will ensue for the New Yorkship of the New Y What troubles will ensue for the employers are not inside the wall, and seeing the turmoil there, prefer to take their chances outside. But more confusion and fighting will follow, and the dazed public will continue to pay the freight.

Every man, workman or capitalist, has a problem in algebra to solve each year, and this is the bricklayer's problem:

Let x = number of hours of work per year. Then x times 70 cents per hour = annual income.

I venture to say that if workmen could only be made to study their algebra a little more carefully they would not be so constantly setting for themselves a harder problem. It would be easier to solve if they would try a lower wage factor, but how can one make them believe it? would try a lower wage factor, but now can one make them believe it?

But the game will not avail. The hollow block system of fireproof construction is practically the best system. I say "practically" advisedly. No offence is intended to other systems, which may be the best if weather and moisture conditions are not unfavorable. If the hollow block system were to be killed off by prohibitive wages, would not the brick-layers in that case have killed one goose that laid eggs for them—no golden eggs, just plain eggs?

laid eggs for them no scale plain eggs?

As for him who tells this truth to the brick-layers and their employers—what will they do to him? Nothing at all. They don't dare to. This is written for the good of both workmen and employers. But what would they do to him that holds up the looking glass so they can see themselves?

THEODORE STARRETT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The New Governor of Florida Celebrated TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On New Year's Day there will be a notable gathering of the "plain people" of Florida at Tallahassee to attend the inauguration of Governo Broward. Once in a while, even in Florida the "plain people" kick over the traces and rout the machine. In this case the machine the lawyers, the newspapers, the railroads and the saloons were all against them, and yet they won. I am a Republican, and voted for a Massachusetts Scotchman named Mac-farlane, as I thought it my duty to do, yet I

farlane, as I thought it my duty to do, yet I am glad Broward won. I have little faith in my party's ability to govern Florida.

Broward is no bigot. He cares little for a man's politics, so he be a true American; and he earnestly, sincerely and conscientiously endeavors to do his duty as a citizen of Florida. He is not much of a kicker. He is not so strenuous as President Roosevelt. But when he does kick there is "something doing." Perhaps he did as much as any man to free Cuba. He was captain and part owner of the steamer Three Friends, and he was the most successful of all those who carried men and material to of all those who carried men and material to the Cubans.

I find it far easier to forgive a Southerner

for being a Democrat than it is for me to for give a Northerner. If we are ever to have a Democrat for President I would far rather it were a Southern man who was straight goods like Broward or Folk than a wishy-washy

were a Southern man who was straight goods like Broward or Folk than a wishy-washy Northern Democrat.

It seems to me now is the time to come to Florida. I think this is the place for the small farmer, the village citizen, the man for whom the struggle for existence is too severe; the one who wants to live modestly and economically, subsisting perhaps at first on cowpeas and sweet potatoes, as our fathers did on beans and Irish potatoes.

Broward, I believe, is of Huguenot descent. I think the Huguenots the best blood of France. His mother was a Parsons, of a good old New England family. Her father was a nephew of Chief Justice and a cousin of Theophilus Parsons, the Harvard law professor and law book author. Their ancestor was Jeffrey Parsons, who settled at Gloucester, Mass., whose great-grandson (Broward's great-grand father) Col. Isaac Parsons of the Continental army, was one of the first settlers of New Gloucester, Me.

To me Broward's election and inauguration give promise of brighter times for Florida and for Northern people in Florida.

DELAND, Fla., Dec. 9.

# The All Night Bank.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Perhaps, not that Mr. Canfield has gone out of business, there may not be quite so much demand for the accomthere are other and lowlier citizens than his former tients who should be taken into consideration, as the Limekiin Club, of Detroit fame some twenty

the Limeklin Club, of Detroit fame some twenty years ago:

The Committee on Banks and Banking submitted a report advocating the organization of one or more night-banks in every town and city. All day-banks now close at 8 o'clock P. M., and after that time no business can be transacted with them. The committee held that there should be other banks to open their doors from that hour until 9 o'clock A. M., and cited several instances where strangers had been obliged to travel around for haif an hour toget small change for a quarter in order to pay a bootblack. One might have ever so good an opportunity to buy or sell a dog after banking hours, but no check could be cashed. The club voted to adopt the report, and after some discussion it was resolved that the organization use its influence to bring about a new state of banking affairs.

Allow me to suggest that the proposed bank

Allow me to suggest that the proposed bank might be capitalized with the proceeds (when realized) of Mrs. Chadwick's securities, on which so many "banking" transactions have been based and that the directors of the new institution be those "Napoleons of finance" who effect loans (of other people's money) on the security of a plausible tongue and some winning ways.

Another thought is that an all night pawnbroking establishment might also be a good investment, especially if provided with a smelting annex in the NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

# Mrs. Maybrick's Prison Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Reading you review of Mrs. Maybrick's book, I am struck with her statement that in her cell she had no chair on which to sit, and that after exercising in wet weather she had to wear wet shoes and stockings. I was born in England and have been here many years, but having visited the old country I have looked through Woking, Lincoln, Leicester, Not tingham, Portland, Pentonville, Lamb's Conduit and Ludgate prisons and have spent several weeks as the guest of the Governor of the great jail at Spalding in Lincolnshire. Yet I have never see any cell for a good conduct prisoner without a bench to sit on, nor have I ever seen prisoners sent out to exercise in rain or wet. These statements to me throw a doubt on other statements. Fo NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

# An Awful Prediction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The sand bissted City Hall looks as nice as a cleaned last hat after a trip on the Long Island Raliroad. NEW YORK, Dec. 12. YAPPI YAPPI.

Natural Inquiry.

Modern Mother-No, my child, there is no such erson as Santa Claus, Modern Child-Did you divorce him, too

The Czar's Refusal to Enter Into a Sec ond Conference at The Hague.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The recent action of the Russian Admiralty Appeal Court at St. Petersburg, reversing the decision of the Vladivostok prize court which condemned the flour in the cargo of the steamship Arabia, destined for ordinary consumption and consigned to merchants in Kobe, Japan, and also annulling the decision of the Vladivostok court in the case of the German steamer Thea, which approved the action of the commander of the Russian cruiser Rurik in sinking the Thea loaded with a cargo of fish manure and oil consigned to Japan, shows, as your St. Petersburg correspondent explains, a return to "decency and sanity" by the Russian Government that will be received with the utmost satisfaction by the com

mercial world. In a letter printed in THE SUN of Sept. 14, referring to the fact that the Czar, upon the receipt of Secretary Hay's protest against the outrages perpetrated by Russian cruisers in pursuance of the proclamation issued at the opening of the war, had called into his councils the eminent Russian publicist Prof. de Martens. I said that "the fact that he has now called upon such an expert in international law as Prof. de Martens for advice in the matter gives us hope that he will speedily return to the old and enlightened policy of his predecessors in the subject of neutral rights," and that he would discard the "arbitrary interpretations" of unwise counsellors that had prevailed up

to that time. The action of the Appeal Court, of which Prof. de Martens was a member, fully justifies the expectations then expressed and vindicates the wisdom of the Emperor in turning from his ignorant advisers to the great publicist whose whole life has been devoted to the study and exposition of international law. It also emphasizes the fact that it is the true policy of all sovereigns in such important matters to seek advice not from military and naval officers, whose education naturally inclines them to forceful and aggressive measures, but from those eminent men to be found in all civilized countries whose knowledge of international law fits them for the decision of such questions, and whose wisdom and integrity may be relied upon to hold impartially the scales of justice between their own and foreign nations, regardless of the temporary interests that may suggest wrongdoing, but the pursuit of which must in the end bring disgrace and defeat on those who seek to profit by it. It is to be hoped that this decision will be followed by others that will settle satisfactorily and in accordance with the law of nations other questions that have arisen during the present war, including the status of coal, cotton and machinery shipped to private parties in belligerent ports, the inviolability of the mails, &c. The interests of all neutral nations, and especially our own, demand that these questions should be settled without further delay; and the presence of Prof. de Martens in the tribunal which presumably will decide them is an assurance that they will

receive intelligent and impartial consid-In this relation it is to be regretted that the Russian Government has declined the proposal of Secretary Hay for a second conference at The Hague, on the ground that it is unwilling to take part in any such conference during the pendency of the present war. As pointed out by Secretary Hay in his note, the first conference failed to consider many questions involving the relations of sovereign States to each other, among which the most important are the rights and duties of neutral States, inviolability of the mails and immunity of private

property on sea as well as on land. These are matters that involve the highest interests of all nations, and if there be any time when they are more vital and pressing than another, it is in time of war, for it is then that they become practical issues which involve the essential welfare of all parties, and if not peaceably settled by voluntary agreement they must be determined by an appeal to force. The existence of a war, therefore, so far from being an objection to a conference looking to their settlement, would seem to be a most pressing reason for it. Our own Government, as shown by Mr. Hay, recognized this fact, and while at war with Spain promptly acceded to the invitation of the Russian Government that inaugurated the first conference.

That the Czar, who is justly entitled t the credit of having taken the first step to bring about the establishment of an international tribunal which has already achieved much good, and promises, if encouraged, to accomplish a great deal more, should now be the first and only one to refuse to take part in the second conference, to which it is proposed to submit the all important questions on which the peace and prosperity of the civilized world largely depend, is not only a source of disappointment to those who have hailed him as the champion of international arbitration, but will prove a source of hostile criticism that it will be hard for his admirers to rebut, especially in face of the fact that Japan, the other belligerent in the present war, has made no objection on that account, but has indicated her willingness to take part in the confer ence. His enemies will not be slow to accuse him of having sacrificed the cause which he once championed to what he deems to be his present interest. They will represent him as saying virtually: "When Russia was a neutral nation and other nations were at war, I was in favor of settling all these matters by an international tribunal, and I therefore proposed the Hague Conference; but now that Russia is at war I am un willing to submit the question of neutral and belligerent rights and duties to any conference. Let me alone until this war is over. Let me carry out my own views in accordance with my own interests, and when by doing this I have ended the war satisfactorily to myself. I will then be willing to enter into a conference that shall determine the rights and duties of other nations in future wars."

If there is any good reason why Russia should not take part in the proposed conference, the Czar owes-it to himself and to his reputation for consistency and fair play to state it fully instead of confining himself to a declination of the proposition.

Besides this, the ground upon which he refuses to take part in the proposed conference is one that may prove fatal to any conference. How long the war between Russia and Japan may continue it is impossible to foresee. The probable capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese will hardly accelerate a peace. Knowing as we do the resources and pertinacity of Russia, there is no reason for supposing that the fall of that fortress will have any effect upon her. It would of course release the Japanese army now investing that place and allow it to reenforce the main array now before Mukden. But what then? Should the Japanese defeat Kuropatkin and capture his army, would that end the war? Probably not. So far as we can judge from the declaration of those authorized to speak for Russia, there can be no peace until the tide of war turns and Japan is defeated. That,

rding to present appearances, is an

vent a long way off. Meanwhile, then, the

Hague Conference must wait, and all these sing questions involving the essentia welfare of neutral nations must be left to the mercy of the belligerents. How long will the patience of these neutrals endure the strain upon their commerce? They have already shown a wonderful amount of forbearance. The action of Great Britain relative to the attack on her fishermen by the Russian fleet was an admirable exhibit of

self-restraint under great provocation, for which her authorities deserve much credit. The British Government has not always been If this war continues much longer, and Russia persists in her refusal to attend an international conference to settle these

important questions, the neutral nations may conclude to hold a conference without France and Germany might, owing to their relations to the Czar, refuse to take part, and in that case the result might be a repetition of the Armed Neutrality League inaugurated by a Russian sovereign for the protection of neutral rights more than a entury ago. Great Britain and the United States alone would form a much stronger combination than that which was headed by the Empress Catharine.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 10. J. S. TUCKER.

The Social Democratic Party. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ditorial on the "Two Borts of Socialists" do not correctly state the position of the Social Democratic party. Our differences with the Socialist Labor party are caused wholly by a difference of opinion as to political

tactics The Socialist Labor party sees in the trades union movement an obstacle to the spread of socialism among the workingmen. It is therefore a bitter opponent of the trades union. The Social Democratic party sees in the trades union the weapon that must be used by workingmen to fight their everyday pattles till such time as the Socialist move

battles till such time as the Socialist movement is victorious. Our aim is not "first to organize a trades union movement" for any purpose whatever. Ours is a political movement, but we urge our party members to join trades unions, because we think the workers should be organized in both industrial and political fields.

We tell them, however, that "there is but one way to free labor from its state of subjugation—to transform the capitalist system of private ownership in the means of production into collective ownership by the entire people." (New York State platform.) This can only be done through a political movement which seeks to throw all of the powers of government—legislative, judicial and executive—into the hands of the working class, and thereby establish the Cooperative Commonwealth.

wealth.

In order to strengthen the workers in their struggle to gain control of the powers of government we advocate certain immediate measures, such as the "initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the recall of officers by their constituents. \* \* But in so doing we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the Cooperative Commonwealth." (National platform.)

In other words, the aim of the Social Demooratic party is to use whatever power it is from time to time given, by the election of its candidates to office, to strengthen the hands of the workers so that they may eventually entirely overthrow the present social system and erect in its place the Socialist Cooperative Commonwealth.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 12.

#### The Immaculate Conception and the Episcopal Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Organist Hurley's letter of Sunday is interesting; but, in his own language, he "evidently does not know what ne is talking about."

First, as to the feast of the Immaculate Conception. He is right when he says he can find no su least in the calendar of the American Prayer Book. Neither could be find it in any calendar of his own Caurch before the fourteenth century; which, how ver, is not the point. If Mr. Hurley will take the rouble to look at the English or Scotch Books of Common Prayer, he will find that Dec. 8 has been set apart as the "Conception, B. V. M." It is one of the "black letter" days, and these having no proper the black letter days, and these laving no proper offices are not included in the calendar of the American Church. They are recognized, however, witness churches in New York-St. Ignatius's. St. as witness churches in New York—St. Ignatius's, St. Clement's, St. George's, &c. One of the English black letter" days, the Transfiguration, has been raised to a "red letter" feast in this country.

The Prayer Book also recognizes octaves. The Prefaces for Easter, Christmas and Ascension are distinctly ordered to be said-for "seven days after." A point of doctrine is involved in the mention of the Thirty-first Article. The article does not refer to the sterifice of the mass. As a recent writer, the Rev. Frank N. Westcott, says:

It must be noted that the error condemned is not the doctrine of Eucharistic Sacrifice, but the

not the doctrine of Eucharistic Sacrifice, but the doctrine of "sacrifices (note the plural) of masses." In other words, the popular notion that while the sacrifice of each mass was necessary as an oblation for actual daily sins: and so the repeated sacrifice was necessary to supplement the insufficiency of the Sacrifice of the Oross. This doctrine implied that each Eucharistic oblation was therefore in a sense a repetition of the original sacrifice; or at least a necessary addition to it; and so of course it was vigorously condemned by the Thirty-first Article as a blasphemous fable.

Moreover, the Communion Office distinctly states that the service is a sacrifice.

hat the service is a sacrifice.

#### FLAVEL MINES. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11. Indian Voters in Oklahoma

From the Kansas City Journal.
At the last election in Oklahoma three tribes of Indians voted. These tribes are the Poncas, Kaws and Otoes. Since the election four years ago these tribes have treated with the Government and have allowed their lands to be allotted. With this the pembers of the tribes became citizens, with the

full power to vote.

The Kaws took the livellest interest in the election. There are forty-five members of the tribe who are entitled to vote, and twenty-three of this number are full bloods. Every one of the forty-five; without exception, voted. The Kaws are nearly all Each Indian who could not read English was allowed two interpreters, a Republican and a Democrat, who went with him into the booth and assisted him in voting his ticket. With the Ponca tribe the election was somewhat different. They had no fixed ideas and they wanted to vote as their friends desired. The judges and clerks worked hard until noon and succeeded in getting only ten of the hundred eligible voters of the tribe to cast

#### Full and Empty Cotton Sheds. From the Atlanta Constitution.

"As I came down the Southern to-day," said T. Howard, "I saw many places along the line where cotton was piled up under roofs. That's a pretty good indication, if my observation is worth anything. I have been travelling the South for number of years, and a long time ago I learned that cotton on hand meant a planter without debt. Whenever I see a cotton shed or gin house empty take it for granted that the farmer is behind, and that he has been forced to sell in order to pay his obligations. But when I see the cotton piled up as I saw it to-day and yesterday. I take it for grant that the planter is at home, and that he owes mighty little, if anything."

# Revival in Car Building.

From the Radroad Gazette.

Carefully compiled figures show that during the past two months orders have been placed for 60,000 cars and about 800 locomotives. Present indications point to a general revival in business and heavier traffic in 1905, and orders for new equip ment and rolling stock should show a steady in

Temperance Lecturer (emphatically) - What has lone more to kill people than whiskey? Gunbusta (from audience) - Gasolene.

# Outdone.

Ho, ye Princes of the "Con Game," Flimflam, Bunce and their lik.

Ho, ye Heelers, Touts and Runners, Masters of the Dupe and Blik. Conjurers, Jugglers, Necromancers, Grafters shrewd in every line,

Where is now the roseate glory in which you were wont to shine! Ho, ye workers of the Pipe Dream, Hard Luck Yarn and Fairy Tale, Ho, ye Charlatans and Prophets with your money

making trail; All ye smooth and olly schemers, all ye slick ones, Where is now a single bonor left for your dull wits

Come ye "Doers" of the public, you who're always out for blood. Every crackerjack among you now can write his

Tell me, where is all your cunning. O ye shrewd ones of the land. Tested by the razzie-daz ar of the Cassie Chadwick

### ASKS LAW TO REFORM SPELLING.

Gen. Huidekoper Would Bar Violators of Webster From Copyright Privileges. WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-Gen. H. S. Huidekoper of Philadelphia, a veteran of the civil war, has entered upon a campaign directed against those writers, American and British, who insist upon disregarding the spelling rules laid down by the late Noah

Webster. To him a man who spells "inquire" with an initial "e" or sticks a "u" into candor, harbor or words of their ilk, or puts two "l's" into jeweler or traveler, is fit for treason and other un-American aota. It was at the General's request that Senstor Penrose to-day introduced a bill in the Senate declaring it to be no infringement of copyright, granted after July 1, 1906, for any person to reprint and republish any

book, periodical or newspaper or any part of the same in which the Websterian rules of orthography are violated with respect to the words and their kind mentioned in the bill.

The title of the bill is "For the Promotion of Education." Gen. Huidekoper is an overseer of Harvard College and authorized Senator Penrose to use the fact in furtherance of the interests of the bill.

#### TO REPRIMAND MAJOR MITCHELL Officer of 14th Found Guilty of Charges Preferred by Col. Kline.

ALBANY, Dec. 12 .- The findings of the court-martial which passed upon charges against Major Edward H. Mitchell of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, were made public to-day. The Governor approved the Indings, which declare Major Mitchell guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline "in that he forwarded a communication to his brigade commander without it passing through Col. Ardolph L. Kline of the Fourteenth Regiment. Major Mitchell's next commanding officer, in which communication Major Mitchell complained of and criticised the conduct of his superior officer in the ar-

rangement of the affairs of the Fourteenth Regiment." The court-martial sentenced Major Mitchell to be reprimanded. The court-martial did not require Major Mitchell to answer the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or to answer the second and third speci-fications of the first charge, to the effect that Major Mitchell sent a communication that Major Mitchell sent a communication to the brigade commander charging Col. Kline with unlawful oppression toward all of the officers of the regiment and that Major Mitchell reflected upon Col. Kline's honesty and integrity and that he gave publicity to the contents of such communications.

The carrying out of Major Mitchell's sentence now rests with Major-Gen. Roe as commanding officer of the National

#### ASK DAMAGES FROM BELMONT. Dispossessed Farmers Allege That His Action Was Illegal.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 12.-Arguments were heard before County Judge Seabury at the Nassau County court house this afternoon on an order to show cause why damages should not be granted to William L. and Charles Wellstood, farmers of East Meadow, against Oliver H. P. Belmont and Frank Work, as landlords in a dispossess

proceeding. The trouble started last May, when Mr. Belmont bought the big farm of Frank Work, on which the Wellstood brothers leased a small parcel for farming purposes. leased a small parcel for farming purposes. They held a lease for the year previous and they asserted that it carried the privilege of a renewal. James McMahon, said to be Mr. Belmont's coachman, as agent, notified the Wellstood brothers to vacate the land. They refused, and McMahon brought proceedings before Justice Wallace at Lynbrook, who ordered the farmers dispossessed.

Counsellor Haskins, for the Wellstoods, counsellor Haskins, for the Wellstoods, argued that Justice Wallace had no right to issue the dispossess papers, as the property was out of his jurisdiction. Counsellor Hunny argued that the farmers obtained the lease with the understanding that they would vacate the land Briefs were submitted.

# YALE IN THE SOUTH.

#### Movement Started to Secure More Students From That Region.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 12 -- Prof. E. Hershey Smith of the department of philosophy at Yale has just left for the South to canvass for Yale students. The announcement made by Secretary Stokes that the number of Southern students had increased 20 per cent, during the last few years has started the university officials in a movement to awaken interest in Yale in the

President Hadley will follow by a trip through that region to tell the Yale alumni there just what is being done at Yale. The present plan is to start Yale alumni associations wherever possible in the South and to work up more enthusiasm for the New Haven university throughout that region. Haven university throughout that region. Haven university throughout that region.
At present there are only five alumni associations in the Southern States. A new organization will be started in Charlestown, S. C., which city before the war sent more men to Yale than any other city in the United States, except New York and Hartford. In those days Yale was distinctly a college for Southerners. Hartford. In those days Yale was distinctly a college for Southerners.

# BRITISH TREATY SIGNED.

#### Another Arbitration Pact Completed-One With Italy Being Prepared.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.-Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, this morning signed the arbitration treaty on behalf of his Government at the State Department. The treaty is identical with those with other countries which have preceded it. Baron Des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, and Secretary Hay of the State Department held a conference this morning in regard to the arbitration treaty which, it is expected, will be signed in a lew days.

# No Serious Famine in Ireland.

United States Ambassador Choate, in response to a cable despatch from the editor of the Christian Herald inquiring into the extent of the reported famine in Ireland. and whether the conditions were such as has sent this reply:
LONDON, Dec. 12. would justify an appeal for American aid,

Klopsch, New York:
Have heard of no general famine. Would not recommend appeal.

CHOATE.

#### Jiu Jitsu for Cops. Police Commissioner McAdoo is thinking of introducing into the department

jiu jitsu, the Japanese method of wrestling, by which a pigmy can throw a giant. "I'm going to read two volumes that some one has sent me," said the Commissioner. "and when I have done that you can look for great results from me, whether I turn the men to work or not. Maybe I'll be able even to throw an inspector.

Jack the Giant Killer doffed his invisible cap "Yes," said Mrs. Jack the next morning, "I didn't see you come in, but why did you leave your shoes at the bottom of the stairs?" Herewith he put on his seven league boots and

#### Of Course. Mrs. Gunbusts-What will you take to shovel the .now off my sidewalk?

Tramp-A shovel. Did yer t'ink i'd use a nocd

"Toad" in a Hop. From the Hillon Messenger "Toad" Gray, our smiling Justice, attended a hop